

New Online Payment System

Child Care Licensing will unveil a new online fee payment system on April 23. You will be able to pay Licensing Fees, Central Registry Fees, and DHEC Inspection Fees online if you choose to do so. This new payment method is **optional**. You may continue to send payments through the mail if you do not want to use the online system.

You can access the online payment system through the DSS Child Care website, www.scchildcare.org. You may use a credit card, debit card or check to pay the fees listed above through our new payment system. Child Care Licensing will not accept payments over the phone.

Providers who choose to make Central Registry and DHEC payments online must also complete a new section of the Form 2905 and Form 2924 that accompany these payments. The forms will have a checkbox to indicate that the payment was made online. The date and reference number for the payment must also be entered on the forms. You can find the reference number on your receipt.

The online payment service is provided by SC.gov, a third party, working under a contract administered by the South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Division of State Information Technology (DSIT). The total price of items or services purchased through SC.gov, the state's official web portal, includes funds used to develop, maintain, enhance and expand the service offerings of the state's portal. DSS does not retain any portion of this administrative fee.

The DSS Child Care website will also include information about how to use the online payment system.

New Crib Guidelines Go Into Effect 12/28/2012

All cribs in child care facilities must meet new federal crib guidelines beginning December 28, 2012. Pack-N-Plays and other playpens do not meet S.C. Child Care Regulations for cribs and may not be used as cribs. All manufacturers should provide a certificate of compliance stating that cribs are in compliance with Standard 16 CFR 1219 or 16 CFR 1220.

Evacuation Plans for Nuclear Power Plant Accidents

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that schools and child care providers within a 10 mile radius of a nuclear power plant have an evacuation plan in case of an accident at the plant.

If you are in the 10 mile radius, your plan must include the location of your evacuation site and the method of transportation you will use to move children to the site. County Emergency Management Agencies in the affected counties determine the locations of evacua-

tion sites. The nuclear power plants mail calendars to everyone in the 10 mile radius listing the evacuation sites. Child care providers can find their evacuation site by referring to these calendars, contacting your County Emergency Management Agency, or calling Child Care Licensing at 1-800-556-7445.

Child Care Licensing is adding a section for Radiological Evacuations to the Child Care Emergency Plan Template. Licensing is also developing an emergency preparedness training session specifically for providers within a 10 mile radius of a nuclear power plant. In the meantime, providers in affected areas can use the language provided in the Sample Radiological Evacuation Plan found on page 2 of this newsletter to develop an evacuation plan in case of a nuclear accident.

South Carolina has 5 nuclear power plants. The 10 mile radius for a plant in Georgia also covers part of our state. Counties that are part of the 10 mile radius are "risk counties." Counties where evacuation sites are located are "host counties." The risk and host counties for South Carolina are listed on the next page.

Fingerprinting Fees

Beginning April 30, 2012 the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) will require proof that a child care provider is a non-profit organization in order to receive discounted fingerprint rates. Providers who are currently classified as non-profit will receive a letter from SLED providing more information about this new policy along with the forms you need to complete and return to SLED. Non-profit providers who do not receive the letter may call SLED at 803-896-7142.

SLED also announced that they have **decreased** the cost of fingerprinting. The new rates are listed below and became effective March 19, 2012.

Regular paid employees (part-time or full-time).....	\$43.00
Regular un-paid employees (part-time or full-time).....	\$40.00
Household Members (in Family Child Care Homes).....	\$40.00
Charitable Organization - Regular Paid Employees.....	\$34.50
Charitable Organization – Regular Un-Paid Employees.....	\$33.00

Nuclear Power Plant Risk and Host Counties

Catawba Plant

Risk County: York

Host Counties: Cherokee, Chester, Lancaster, Union.

H.B. Robinson Plant

Risk Counties: Chesterfield, Darlington, Lee

Host Counties: Chesterfield, Florence, Lee

Oconee Nuclear Station

Risk Counties: Oconee, Pickens

Host Counties: Anderson, Greenville

Savannah River Plant &

Risk Counties: Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell

Host Counties: Aiken, Allendale

V.C. Summer Plant

Risk Counties: Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland.

Host Counties: Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland

Vogtle Plant (Georgia)

Risk Counties: Aiken, Allendale

Host Counties: Aiken, Allendale

Licensing Fees

Fee notices were mailed to child care providers on December 28, 2011. Over 2,500 providers owe a Licensing Fee this year, and just over 2,200 have already paid.

Licensing fees are due every two years. Most providers pay in even numbered years, but approximately 700 owe in odd numbered years.

If you received a notice in December that your licensing fee is due and have not paid it yet, your renewal will not be issued until the fee has been paid. If you are not sure whether you owe a fee this year or paid one last year, please call Child Care Licensing at 1-800-556-7445 or ask your Licensing Specialist.

Sample Radiological Evacuation Plan

If a mandatory evacuation is ordered because of a radiological emergency, children will be transported to

_____ by
(evacuation location*)

_____ by
(means of transportation).

The children will remain at the evacuation location under the care and supervision of our child care staff while parents/guardians are contacted. When parents/guardians are contacted, they will be made aware of the situation and make arrangements to pick up their child.

If children are injured during the emergency or the evacuation, they will be transported to

_____ by
(name of hospital)

_____ by
(means of transportation)

where they will be examined by a health care professional and the parents/guardians will be contacted.

** Evacuation locations are designated by the SC Emergency Management Division. Providers must list the evacuation site for their facility in this section of the emergency plan. Please call Child Care Licensing at 1-800-556-7445 to find out where your evacuation site is located if you have not already been provided that information.*

Child Product Recalls



DSS Regulation 114-507C(2) states that furniture, toys, and recreational equipment shall meet the standards of the US Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC), if applicable, and that recalled products shall not be accessible to children. For more information, call CPSC's hotline at 800-638-2772 or visit their website: www.cpsc.gov. To report a dangerous product or related injury, go to <http://SaferProducts.gov>.

- Kelty Recalls Jogging Strollers Due to Fall and Injury Hazards
- Children's Slides Recalled by Landscape Structures due to Fall Hazard
- Bumberide Recalls Indie & Indie Twin Strollers Due to Fall Hazard

- Weeplay Kids Recalls Infant Bodysuits Due to Choking Hazard
- The Land of Nod Recalls Bed Frames Due to Entrapment Hazard
- Children's Chairs and Stools Recalled by Elegant Gifts Mart Due to Violation of Lead Paint Standard
- IKEA Recalls High Chairs to Repair Due to Fall Hazard
- Madeline Bed Canopy Recalled by Pottery Barn Kids Due to Impact Hazard



DSS Emergency Communications Room

During an emergency or disaster, child care providers should call:

800-556-7445

to report damage or closure or to request expanded capacity.

DHEC Investigating Norovirus Cases

DHEC Press Release - 2/23/2012

Since early January the S.C Department of Health and Environmental Control has been investigating more than twice the usual number of diarrheal outbreaks reported across the state.

"These illnesses have occurred in a wide variety of institutional settings including schools, nursing homes and assisted living facilities," said Jerry Gibson, M.D., state epidemiologist and director of DHEC's Bureau of Disease Control. "Most of the illnesses have been caused by Norovirus and this significant increase is similar to what is occurring across the nation."

Dr. Gibson said symptoms of Norovirus include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and stomach cramping. Sometimes symptoms can include a low-grade fever, chills, headache, muscle aches and a general sense of tiredness. Most people show symptoms within 48 hours of exposure to Norovirus, with the illness typically lasting one to two days.

"Norovirus is very infectious and easily spreads from person to person, shedding might continue for two weeks after recovery," Dr. Gibson said. "Frequent hand washing with soap and warm water is the most effective way to stop transmission of illness from person to person. Commonly handled surfaces such as bathroom sink hardware, door knobs and handrails can become contaminated by

the unwashed hands of an ill person and further spread the illness. However, effective cleaning measures can easily stop the transmission of disease."

Dr. Gibson said cleaning guidelines for institutions experiencing a diarrheal outbreak have been posted on DHEC's Web site. *(They are also included on pages 4-5 of this newsletter.)*

"We've increased our surveillance efforts across the state and we're working with schools, nursing homes, assisted living facilities and other partner organizations and institutional settings to create awareness about Norovirus and what you can do to control transmission," Dr. Gibson said.

According to Dr. Gibson, anyone experiencing diarrhea is encouraged to stay home from work or school and wash their hands often to reduce the spread of disease. Most cases of Norovirus will resolve without medical treatment but individuals are encouraged to contact their private medical provider if symptoms persist. The public can also inform DHEC about outbreaks by calling their local DHEC public health department.

Information About Norovirus from Child Care Licensing:

Child Care Regulations require providers to report outbreaks of illnesses listed on the DHEC Exclusion List to DHEC and Child Care Licensing. Outbreaks of Norovirus, diarrhea, vomiting, and fever are all listed on the Exclusion List as reportable conditions.

Licensing Contact Information

Region 1

Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Greenwood, Laurens, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, & Spartanburg Counties

864-250-5576

800-637-8550 (toll-free)

864-250-8044 (fax)

Region 2

Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lexington, McCormick, Richland, Saluda, Union, and York Counties

803-898-9001

888-202-1469 (toll-free)

803-898-9002 (fax)

Region 3

Allendale, Beaufort, Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Hampton, Jasper, and Orangeburg Counties

843-953-9780

800-260-0211 (toll-free)

843-953-9787 (fax)

Region 4

Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, Sumter, and Williamsburg Counties

843-661-6623

800-464-9138 (toll-free)

843-661-7504 (fax)

Central Office:

2638 Two Notch Road, Suite 217
Columbia, SC 29204

803-898-9020

800-556-7445 (toll-free)

803-898-9029 (fax)

Visit our website at:
www.scchildcare.org



GUIDELINES FOR FACILITIES DURING OUTBREAKS OF NOROVIRUS/ GASTROENTERITIS: RECOMMENDATIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Encourage frequent hand washing with soap and warm water among all persons in facility.
- Provide and encourage use of alcohol based (62%) waterless hand sanitizers when entering facility. *Alcohol hand sanitizer should not replace hand washing but can be used as an additional precaution.*
- Do not allow symptomatic staff to work in facility.
- Assure glove use for handling of all ready-to-eat foods and eating utensils.
- Increase frequency of cleaning commonly touched surfaces. (see next page for suggested items)
- Use disposable cleaning cloths; use a new cloth for each room/area cleaned.
- Dispose of vacuum cleaner bags between uses. *Note: if area is visibly soiled with fecal spillage or vomit do not vacuum—either steam clean or use hot water and detergent.*
- Do not enter food service area with items soiled with vomit or fecal spillage.

The following cleaning agents are recommended for use during an outbreak:

Suggested Uses	Suggested Cleaning Method	How to Make (1 cup = 240ml)	Strength (parts per million)
Porous surfaces such as wood floors or surfaces visibly soiled with vomit/feces	Chlorine bleach*	1 ½ cup bleach in 1 gallon water	5000ppm (1:10 dilution)
Non-porous surfaces such as: handrails, tile floors, counter-tops, sinks, toilets, doorknobs and other commonly handled items. See <i>facility specific section for suggested items.</i>	Chlorine bleach*	1/3 cup bleach in 1 gallon water	1000ppm (1:50 dilution)
Food/mouth contact items, stainless steel and toys mouthed by children	Chlorine bleach* then rinsed with water OR dishwasher at 170°F	1 Tbsp. bleach in 1 gallon water	200ppm (1:250 dilution)
Carpet & upholstered fabrics visibly soiled with vomit or fecal spillage. Do <u>not</u> dry vacuum as viruses can become airborne.	Hot water and detergent OR Steam clean	NA	NA

*Bleach solution must: contain 5.25% Sodium Hypochlorite; be prepared fresh daily; have 10-20 minute surface contact time. Use unopened bleach for outbreak-related sanitization (open bottles lose effect after 30 days). [EPA-registered disinfectants](#) may also be used although effectiveness in outbreaks has not been evaluated.

Warnings:

1. Staff should wear protective items such as masks and heavy-duty gloves when handling chemicals.
2. Ventilate areas being sanitized appropriately when chemicals are in use.
3. Avoid spray bottle application of any chemical solution to reduce respiratory irritation caused by aerosols—using a “pour” or “pump” bottle that does not produce aerosols is highly recommended.
4. Food preparation/food contact areas must be washed, rinsed and sanitized using standard protocol after cleaning with the stronger bleach solutions listed above.

Additional Recommendations for Healthcare/Assisted Living Facilities:

- Reinforce proper glove use when giving patient/resident care. Remove gloves before leaving ill patient's/resident's room and wash hands immediately.
- Do not “float” staff between units with ill patients/residents and units with non-ill patients/ residents.
- Assign staff members to care for only ill group or only non-ill group to help prevent transmission.
- Exclude non-essential personnel from units with ill patients/residents.
- Discontinue new admissions to the facility until the outbreak has ended.
- Confine ill patients/residents to their rooms until 72 hours after their symptoms end.
- Do not allow patients/residents from outbreak-affected units to enter/transfer to unaffected units, unless medically urgent to do so, until end of outbreak.
- Discontinue group activities (communal dining, etc.) until outbreak has ended.
- Limit visitation until outbreak has ended.
- Store and launder contaminated soiled linens separately from non-contaminated soiled linens.

Facility-specific List of Suggested Items to Sanitize with 1000ppm bleach solution (1/3 cup bleach in 1 gallon water)

This is a list of suggested items to sanitize in order to reduce the number of illnesses during a gastroenteritis outbreak. This list is not exhaustive and your facility may have additional items in need of sanitation.

General:

- Doorknobs, water fountains, bathroom stall and sink hardware, paper towel dispenser, soap dispenser, handrails, countertops, light switches, and other common items shared among staff/patrons.

Restaurants/Food Service:

- Doorknobs, water fountains, bathroom stall and sink hardware, paper towel dispenser, soap dispenser, handrails, countertops, light switches, common telephones, menus, table placards, folders for credit cards, trays, tray stands, baskets, salt & pepper shakers, table bottle of ketchup and other condiments, sugar packet dispensers, booths, tables, exposed parts of buffet line, sneeze guards, and other common items shared among staff/patrons.

Healthcare Facilities:

- Doorknobs, water fountains, bathroom stall and sink hardware, paper towel dispenser, soap dispenser, handrails, bedrails, countertops, common telephones, cards/games in common room, common craft materials, TV remote controls, computer keyboards, drawer/cabinet pulls, light/lamp switches, recliner chair handles, dining hall tables and chairs, dining hall salt/pepper shakers, walkers, wheelchair handles, any physical therapy shared items, and other common items shared among staff/patients/residents.

Schools/Childcare Facilities:

- Doorknobs, water fountains, bathroom stall and sink hardware, paper towel dispenser, soap dispenser, handrails, countertops, light switches, common telephones, shared games/books/toys, playground equipment, diaper changing table, diaper changing pad, locker hardware, shared classroom equipment (microscopes, musical instruments, computer keyboards), physical education shared equipment, cafeteria tables and chairs, cafeteria salt/pepper shakers, and other common items shared among staff/students.
- Cloth items unable to withstand bleach sanitization (plush toys, pillows, etc.) should be laundered in hot water or discarded if laundering/sanitization not possible.

CONTACT THE LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT IF YOU SUSPECT AN OUTBREAK IN YOUR FACILITY.

References:

- http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhqp/id_norovirusFS.html
- <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5009a1.htm>
- http://www.michigan.gov/documents/Guidelines_for_Environmental_Cleaning_125846_7.pdf
- http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/guidelines/Disinfection_Nov_2008.pdf
- <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5633a2.htm>
- <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5839a2.htm>